

**Amendment to the Specification:**

On the first page of the specification, under the title, please add the following:

--This application is a U.S. national filing under 35 U.S.C. 371 and claims priority from PCT/GB2003/002743, filed 27 June 2003, and from British Application No. 0215087.8, filed 29 June 2002 (each incorporated by reference herein).--

"A Phase Shifting Device"

This invention relates to a phase shifting device for an array of antenna elements and in particular, but not exclusively, to a ground-tilting antenna including such an array.

5 For a variety of reasons it may be desirable to induce and adjust the phase difference between signals emitted from a plurality of antenna elements in an array and one particular example of this is when the array forms a ground tilting antenna. It is well known by designers of wireless cell networks, such as mobile phone networks, that there is a continuous compromise to be made  
10 between coverage, capacity and quality. Maximum coverage is achieved by emitting a horizontal beam, but in periods of peak capacity it is found that there is often interference or calls simply dropping off, with such an arrangement. In general, therefore, antenna are tilted downwardly by about 5°. It has, however, been appreciated that even a fixed tilt is not ideal, because it does not allow for  
15 changes in usage within the cell either on a short-term basis or a long-term basis. Many aerials are therefore mounted on the system which can mechanically alter the tilt of the aerial, but these require an engineer to visit the site and they often require the antenna to be switched off during adjustment.

Proposals have, accordingly, been made to alter the tilt of the radiating  
20 beam electrically by inducing phase changes along the length of the array corresponding to tilts of various angles. However, these have tended to introduce their own mechanical and control complexities. For example, in WO 01/03233 a phase shift system is described in which the phase is altered by altering the line length for any given antenna by varying the insertion or  
25 withdrawal of generally C-shaped conductor portions lying within, but not touching, folded conductors that form part of the line. This requires fabrication and assembly to a fine degree of tolerance and the mechanical arrangements